



HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

The Hongkong Telegraph

TODAY'S WEATHER: Light or moderate winds, from a southerly quarter. Fair and warm.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1013.3 mbs. 29.02 in. Temperature, 79.5 deg. F. Dew point, 73 deg. F. Relative humidity, 81. Wind direction, South. Wind force, 8 knots. High water, 6 ft. at 4.10 p.m. Low water, 1 ft. 6 in. at 12.51 a.m. (Friday).

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VOL. IV NO. 92

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1949.

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AMETHYST REFLOATED

Burma Govt Outpost Surrenders

INSURGENTS' COUP

Rangoon, Apr. 20.—Sixty insurgents attacked a Government outpost at Katha, a river town 160 miles north of Mandalay and, after a 90-minute siege, the defenders surrendered with their arms and ammunition, a communique issued here said tonight.

The insurgents were led by a "White Band" (anti-Government) Volunteers leader. Reinforcements were rushed to Katha, the communique added.

Burma Air Force planes bombed rebel concentrations in Amherst and Thantong districts of Southern Burma. The communique said heavy casualties were believed inflicted on the rebels.

Leaders of the three Burmese rebel organisations—the White Band members of the People's Volunteer Organisation, the "Red Flag" Communists and the "White Flag"—have held an important conference to discuss an extended joint action, unofficial reports here said today.

According to these reports, the three respective leaders—Bo Po Kua, Thantong and Thantong—met at Proma, a communications centre 160 miles north of Rangoon, to discuss means for extending their joint activities, and plans for a district-wide recruitment to the rebel forces.

The Indian Communist leader, Goshal, "Heutenant" of Thantong, also took part in the discussions, it was reported.—Reuter.

STRIKE TO END

Buenos Aires, Apr. 20.—Striking workers at Salta, the Northern Argentine provincial capital, where four people have been killed and 30 wounded in rioting, today decided to end their stoppage at midnight tonight.

The rioting began on Monday night after the provincial branch of the Argentine General Confederation of Labour had called a general strike.—Reuter.

HONGKONG SENDS AID

It was officially announced this morning that an RAF Sunderland left at 7 a.m. today carrying medical supplies which she will attempt to drop by parachute to the stricken ship. Also aboard the rescue plane are two doctors, one from the RAF and one from the Navy.

It is not yet known if the operation will be practicable, and until this is known no decision is being made about sending more planes to the scene.

STOP PRESS

Black Swan Shelled

15 CASUALTIES

Shanghai, Apr. 21.—British naval sources here, this morning said that a third ship, the frigate Black Swan, has been shelled in the Yangtse River.

Fifteen casualties are reported.

The total killed aboard the Amethyst is officially given as 17 and on the Consort nine. The total number of wounded aboard the two ships was 25.—Associated Press.

Casualties Put At 17 Dead, Twenty Seriously Wounded

NINE SLAIN ON CONSORT

The British sloop, Amethyst, shelled by guns from the north bank of the Yangtse yesterday, and beached, has been refloated, according to an official Admiralty statement issued today, and quoted by Associated Press.

The Admiralty also reveals that nine sailors aboard HMS Consort, which went to the assistance of the Amethyst, were killed by gun-fire and three seriously wounded.

Although no official casualty figures concerning the Amethyst have yet been released, Reuter, from Nanking, reports that 17 members of the crew were known to be dead and at least 20 others seriously wounded.

The reports add that 67 sailors have been evacuated from Yangchung, which is on an island in mid-Yangtse, 15 miles north-east of Chinkiang.

Reuter reports from Shanghai that it is understood the British Ambassador in China, Sir Ralph Stevenson, has asked the British Consul in Tientsin to lodge a protest with the Reds at Peking regarding the attacks on the British warships. A British naval spokesman in Shanghai said last night that it had not yet been officially confirmed that the Communists were responsible for the shelling of the Amethyst and Consort, nor whether the shells came from the north bank of the Yangtse.

The spokesman confirmed, however, that the Consort returned the fire directed upon it. He said it was not known whether the Amethyst was still under fire.

Qualified sources told Reuters that efforts were being made by the Royal Navy to contact the Communists with a view to stopping the attacks.

In its statement regarding the Amethyst, the Admiralty said: "HMS Amethyst has been refloated, using her own resources. The number of casualties is uncertain, but are lighter than first reported."

An earlier message announced that the heavy cruiser London, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Madden, had anchored along-

side the frigate Black Swan and the destroyer Consort at Kiangyin.

This meant that the three ships which went to the aid of the grounded Amethyst, were at anchor within a few miles of her and indicated that an attempt may be made to refloat her at dawn.

Reuter in Shanghai reports that the departure of the Black Swan and the diversion of the London from Shanghai has left the city without a Royal Navy vessel for the first time in many months.

The only British warship in port serving as protection to British nationals in the event of possible disturbances arising from increasing Communist pressure is the Australian sloop, Shalhaven.

There are also several other foreign warships including the

United States communications vessel, El Dorado, flagship of Vice-Admiral Oscar Badger, Commander of the United States Navy, Western Pacific, and a French sloop.

A Reuter message from Ottawa says that a Canadian Navy Headquarters spokesman said yesterday that the Royal Navy had enough warships to take care of any eventuality in the Shanghai-Nanking area. It was not expected that the Canadian destroyer Crescent, now standing by at Hongkong, would become involved.

The main purpose of the Crescent was to protect Canadian nationals in the Hongkong area, the spokesman added.

He did not think that there were any Canadian nationals endangered by the fighting along the Yangtse.

Official Version Of The Attack On Consort

Shanghai, Apr. 21.—A statement issued by the British naval authorities in Shanghai at 7 o'clock this morning said that the shelling of the Amethyst and the Consort yesterday was done by Communist medium artillery. Casualties were about 17 killed and 20 wounded.

The statement said: "At 10 p.m. last night the Amethyst came up again on the radio to report that those on board were attempting to make good the vital damage and refloat."

"Some 60 of the ship's company, including four wounded, were reported as making their way to the nearest large town as they could not return through the land-mine field at night."

"The Communists had fired at the ship with medium artillery until noon. Sniping continued during the afternoon. "Casualties were about 17 killed and 20 wounded."

FORCED TO EVACUATE

"It would thus appear that most of the ship's company were forced to evacuate the ship temporarily to avoid casualties but all who could returned in the evening."

"A later report received at 6.15 this morning said that the Amethyst was refloated, using her own efforts, late last night."

"Further information concerning the Consort says that after leaving Nanking at 11.50 yesterday morning she passed down-river at full speed, and encountered no serious resistance until within sight of the Amethyst when that ship signalled her to turn back owing to opposition."

"The Consort did its best to continue at speed and when firing died down she turned back from a position two miles below the Amethyst and closed to take her in tow."

"On approaching the Amethyst a second time she again came under heavy fire and was forced to withdraw."

"Steaming down-river she encountered brisk fire from Low Island as a result of which she sustained the majority of her casualties. The coxswain was killed and the steering gear temporarily disabled. Her total

casualties included nine dead and three seriously wounded. "She replied effectively with her anti-aircraft armament."

"The British Ambassador Sir Ralph Stevenson has passed a message to Peking in an endeavour to contact the Communist commander asking him to instruct the local commander not to impede further rescue operations."

AID FROM HONGKONG

"Arrangements are also being made to send medical assistance by Royal Air Force Sunderland flying-boat from Hongkong."

The Amethyst's 17 dead include the ship's doctor.

Reuter in Nanking reported last night that the wounded men of the Amethyst were in hospital at Chinkiang.

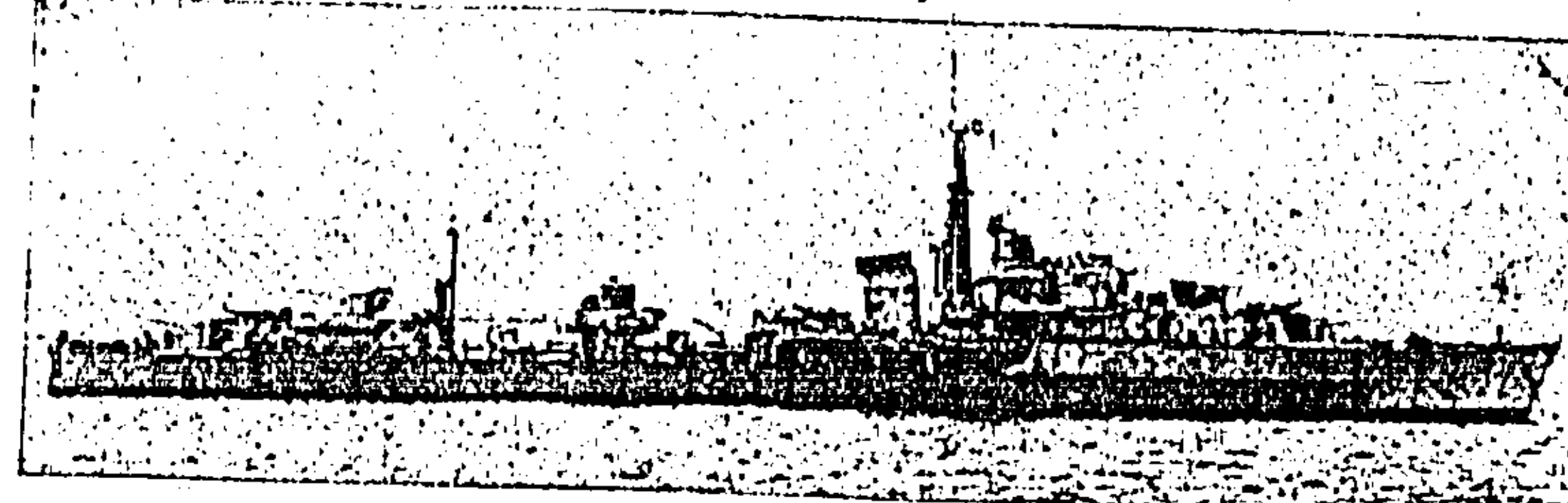
Dr. R. G. M. Wedderburn, well-known Shanghai doctor and former Royal Air Force Medical Officer, flew yesterday evening to Nanking in a United States Navy plane to be on hand in case casualties should be taken there.

Quoting the British Naval News said that the Commander of the Black Swan, which was rushed from Shanghai yesterday morning to the rescue of the Amethyst, had recommended that an attempt be made to drop medical supplies to the Amethyst from the air.

This may be done by the RAF transport plane which normally shuttles on a diplomatic mission between Hongkong, Shanghai and Nanking.—Reuter.

WOUNDED FOR SHAI

Shanghai, Apr. 21.—HMS Consort is arriving in Shanghai this morning bringing back the seriously wounded men from the Amethyst and her own wounded ratings. A full list of casualties is expected to be issued later today either in Shanghai or Nanking.—Reuter.



The British Destroyer Consort

Reds Launch Yangtse Offensive Along A 400-Mile Front

(By Seymour Topping)

Nanking, Apr. 21.—China's dormant civil war erupted yesterday with a furious Communist offensive along more than 400 miles of the vital Yangtse Valley.

The bubble of peace, afloat for three months, had burst. The Reds struck after the government rejected their latest peace offer. This "peace offer" amounted to total surrender.

Nanking, the capital, and Hankow, major supporting base 375 miles to the Southwest, seemed the first objectives of Red armies 1,000,000 strong. To meet this shock the Nationalists had possibly 600,000 men.

Nanking shook to artillery attacks from three points across the Yangtse. Communist veterans were attacking on the plains before Hankow.

The first onset is designed to wipe out Nationalist bridgeheads on the North bank of the Yangtse. This great river divides the Communist North from the Nationalist South.

Nowhere, in the flood of battle reports, was there mention of a crossing attempt. Government gunboats duelled with Red short artillery both above and below Nanking.

NO AIR FORCE
The Nationalist Air Force, which had helped before, was far away on the Island of Formosa, a last ditch government redoubt. There was no hint it would be thrown into the battle of the Yangtse.

It apparently was in one of these duels that the British sloop Amethyst was hit by Red shells 60 miles down river from Nanking and went aground with a number of casualties.

The British destroyer Consort also was hit trying to go to the sloop's aid. Both warships may have been mistaken for Red gunboats—for Chinese gunboats.

The peril to Nanking was great. At least two Red divisions were reported driving on the North Bank opposite Nanking.

With the capture of Pukow, Red artillerymen could train their guns directly on Nanking. Red advance guards were attacking a town four miles North of Pukow. This apparently was their closest approach.

But Red artillery shells, some of large calibre, were already bursting in Pukow.

Observers on the South bank could see the flashes of the shell bursts. Wharves of Pukow shook to the concussion.

A number of fires broke out West of Pukow.

SECOND ATTACK
A second Red attack rolled up at Kiangsu, seven miles South-west of Nanking. A spokesman for the Minister of National Defence said that the Red army was blazing away in support of the garrison.

The third attack broke East of Chinkiang, 45 miles North-west of Nanking. A number of Nationalist gunboats joined in the battle here. It was in this area that the British sloop was hit. The streets of Nanking were filled with troops moving to the front. Earthworks were being dug along the South bank.

The greatest threat to Nanking, however, appeared to be on the Wuhu front, 60 miles southwest of the capital.

Government military quarters said heavy fighting had exploded on the North bank opposite Wuhu. A top ranking General expressed fears that the Reds would cross there.

The Yangtse, two miles wide at most points, narrows to a mile near Wuhu. The South bank is a bald plain, hard to defend.

Severe fighting also broke out East of Nanking, North bank bridgehead city 150 miles Southeast of Nanking.

The military news agency reported that the preliminary battle for the Central China bastion of Hankow had begun.

General Lin Piao's Red armies from Manchuria, estimated at 400,000 men, are

Nationalist China and its armed forces, would not provide a lasting peace.

(The Mercury Post in Shanghai said the failure of peace might force Acting President Li Tsung-jan to step down. This would be followed by a "resurgence" of influence by forces friendly to "retired" Chiang Kai-shek, the newspaper added.)

The reason for the rejection was more than the one which so far has leaked out, the legislator added. This reason was that the government could not agree to a Red demand for unopposed crossing of the Yangtse. The terms of the Red proposal were viewed as a whole, Ho said. These terms called for punishment of government leaders as "war criminals," cancellation of estates of the wealthy, and the setting up of a "coalition" government by May 1.

He said the government rejection, sent to Peking, also carried a request for reconsideration. Artillery fire appears to be the Red answer.—Associated Press.

Telephone Co. Wins Point In Arbitration Dispute

A decision in favour of the Hongkong Telephone Company Limited was given by the arbitrators on a preliminary point in the Telephone Company—Hongkong Government arbitration in the Board Room of the S. C. M. Post building this morning. The decision was read by Mr John McNeill with whom also sat Mr P. D. A. Chidell.

The decision means that when it comes to the question of whether the Company can raise its rates of subscriptions for telephones all that the arbitrators can take into account are the amounts payable under Part A of the Schedule of the Telephone Ordinance and cannot take into account any funds payable under Parts B and C.

Mr McNeill said: "Our decision on Question 1 which, under the Agreement between the Hongkong Government and the Hongkong Telephone Co. Ltd., dated March 21, 1949, is referred by Government for our award and final determination, is as follows:—

We are of the opinion that, whatever may have been the objectives in view at the time of the enactment of the Telephone (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 9 of 1930 and other relevant amending Ordinances, the words "then existing charges for subscriptions" in the first and second lines of the second paragraph of section 40 of the Principal Ordinance (in its present form) are unambiguous and refer to the rates of subscription set out in section A of the Schedule to the Principal Ordinance (in its present form) and include no other charges.

Appearing for the Government was Mr A. Lonsdale (Crown Counsel) instructed by Mr L. R. Andrews, Crown Solicitor, and Mr C. F. P. McNeill, Assistant Colonial Secretary, while for the Telephone Company were Mr Eldon Potter, K. C., Mr H. G. Sheldon, K. C., and Mr D. A. L. Wright, instructed by Mr R. A. Wadeson, of Messrs Deacons, Mr S. Groves, Secretary of Telephone Company, was also present.

After the decision had been announced, Crown Counsel renewed his application for an investigation of the accounts and said that in a matter of this nature it was necessary to have information independently.

Mr Chidell: "We certainly would like to have a look at the accounts. Are they being audited now?"

Mr Groves: "They are being audited now in the form as requested by Government."

Mr Chidell: "We would also like to see the accounts the Company publishes. A copy of the 1947 accounts would be useful."

Mr Melmoth: "I have already seen the audited accounts the night before last."

Mr Groves: "It is only a question of drafting them in the form requested by the Government."

Mr McNeill: "We must see the accounts first. Any information which is to be used in this arbitration we must be informed of."

Mr Lonsdale: "There will be someone at the Company extracting information from a set of accounts for the Government's guidance. You and the other side will be supplied with copies."

Mr Sheldon: "The Accountant-General is already in the Company's office taking extracts."

Mr Lonsdale: "Yes, that is so."

Mr Wadeson: "It might be necessary to go into the history of the Company since the liberation of Hongkong."

Mr Melmoth: "Yes, it might be."

Mr McNeill: "I adjourned the hearing to a date to be fixed later."

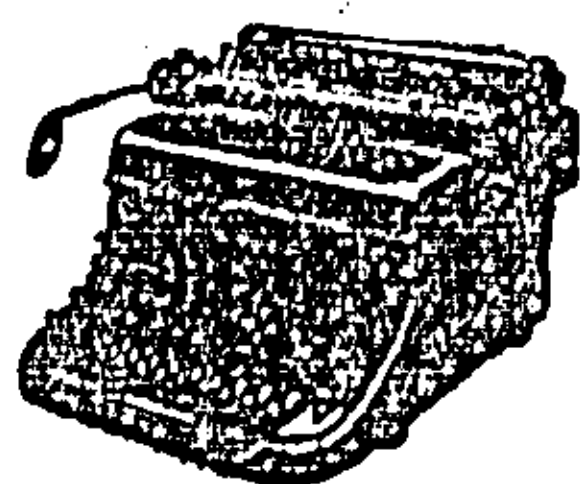
EDITORIAL

Maintaining The Dollar

GOVERNMENT today has issued a statement flintly denying the mischievous rumours, which have become widespread during this week, that it is intended to devalue the Hongkong dollar. With this denial goes an explanation of how the Colony's currency is financed and an unqualified assurance that every single note circulated by the note-issuing banks is backed by a full surrender to the Exchange Fund of sterling. This official declaration should be sufficient to silence those who, for reasons best known to themselves, originate and stimulate rumours designed to undermine public confidence in the Colony's currency. And if, after this categorical statement, rumours of devaluation continue, it is suggested that Government sets about discovering their source and taking action of a type that will provide a salutary warning to others who might feel disposed to indulge in this form of mischievous amusement. Admittedly, it is no easy matter to trace the origin of street rumours which are figments of some perverted imagination, but undoubtedly stories of devaluation spring from the tongues of speculators who believe they can reap monetary profits by creating mild panics. And their operations become vicious when they can persuade sections of the vernacular Press to publish the rumours in such a way as to suggest they are based on authoritative knowledge and fact. Also it is of some point to observe that the rumour-mongers never talk about the devaluation of sterling; only the devaluation of the Hongkong dollar, when good sense tells that there could be no change created in the value of

local currency without first some alteration in sterling. And Sir Stafford Cripps has time and again declared that the British Government has not the slightest intention of devaluing the Pound. We welcome Government's straightforward statement on the maintenance of the Hongkong dollar at its present value, but in view of the fact that its action in applying new restrictions to gold dealings in the Colony was partly responsible for the renewal of devaluation rumours, we should like to have seen incorporated in this statement a fuller explanation of Government's intentions about applying the regulations. It is presumed there will be no confiscation of holdings in safety boxes, though an outright affirmation of this presumption by the Authorities would do away with any nervousness which still exists. And in view of the almost scandalous suggestions about Government's ulterior motives in introducing these regulations, which have made their appearance in some Chinese newspapers, we feel that the Authorities should come out with a complete and unequivocal statement explaining the background and the reasons for the restrictions on gold dealings. Public memory is notoriously short, and experience has shown that it is only too willing to believe the latest variations on any subject, forgetting earlier official and factual announcements. An official version of why and how the gold-dealing restrictions are to be applied would serve the purpose of discounting wild and harmful interpretations which can be heard on the streets and which are appearing in the vernacular Press.

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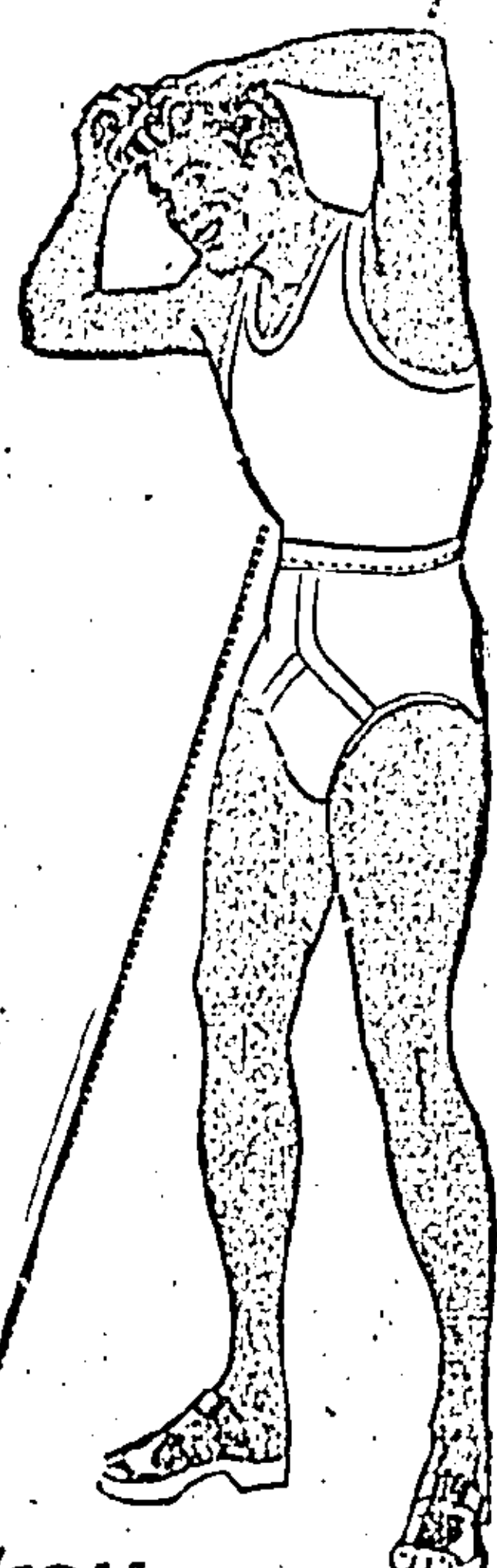


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WOMANSENSE

Don't worry if the pretty girl catches his eye

FREDERICK COOK

IS it true that, by and large, gentlemen prefer blondes?

Do women trust men more than men trust women?... Can a girl tell just from the outer appearance of a man the sort of husband he is likely to make, if she can catch him?

The answers to these questions (No. 1: No... No. 2: No... No. 3: Yes, she can) and a lot more are emerging from serious scientific investigations in America.

In a hunt for a reliable line on Question 3, thousands of men in all income groups and most occupations were polled, in all parts of the U.S.A. Sixty percent preferred brunettes, 30 percent blondes, 10 percent redheads.

It was found that, generally speaking, men choose as wives girls with similar mental attainments, similar temperaments, similar complexions and not too great a disparity with their own physical sizes.

Can SHE guess?

As to the matter of trust between the sexes, another survey unhesitatingly handed the award to men. Almost half the women questioned doubted if 28 percent of the men had any doubts about the fundamental trustworthiness of women.

About Question 3... Dr. Ernest Hooton, of Harvard, is firmly convinced that a girl can get considerable guidance to the husbandly qualities of a man just by studying his outward appearance.

There are, he says, only three main physical classifica-

tions of men—the roly-poly type, the rugged athletic type, and the tall, skinny type.

The roly-poly type is a good bet for domesticity; he likes his comfort, and is fond of children. The athlete type, in contradiction to his slim and novelties counterpart, often turns out a poor husband; he is loud, aggressive, often inconsiderate, usually emotionally immature. The tall, skinny type may prove introspective, moody, over-sensitive.

Should HE look?

Studies carried out by the University of Wisconsin suggest that wives would do well to overlook husbands' tendency to notice a well-turned ankle in the street. It does not mean anything inherently wicked.

Marriage, according to these studies does not dull any reasonable man's susceptibility to female charm. It may, indeed, sharpen them.

A man's romantic inner dreams about "the ideal woman" persist after marriage, the scientists are sure.

Can THEY agree?

Michigan State University has been looking into the problem of marital adjustments in attempts to find out why the divorce rate is rising.

In order of importance, the difficult adjustments are in (1) sex matters, (2) money management, (3) social life and entertaining activities, (4) relations with in-laws, (5) religion, and (6) mutual friends.

Successful sex adjustments, the researchers believe, take an average couple six years.

Is there any formula for building a successful marriage? The researchers say Yes. If

adjustments can be made in four of the six fields mentioned, there is a good chance of a reasonably happy married life, though a fully happy one calls for agreement on all six.

Can IT break?

Is there such a thing as a "broken heart"? According to science, "Yes, quite definitely."

Life insurance statistics show that there is a higher mortality rate among people who have suffered severe disappointments in love than among those who have been fortunate.

Frustration in love appreciably lowers physical resistance to illness, and often brings about acute bodily disturbance.

FINAL SCIENTIFIC WARNING for all husbands: Never take it for granted that your wife knows you love her. Tell her so, and tell her often. A woman, the scientists say, needs this assurance.

(London Express Service).

A Dress That "Grows" With Your Child

WOMEN in Britain have been looking for ingenious methods of tackling the problem of looking well-dressed with only a limited wardrobe, to suit their economy. Two ingenious examples have just been reported both of which have "grown" with the child.

The first deals with what is probably the mother's biggest headache today—keeping pace with the needs of growing youngsters. This is a frock which actually "grows" with the child. It was designed by a London designer for her four-year-old daughter, and is now being made by a firm. Everyone is familiar with the hem that lets down; but after studying the way a child grows, by the skillful use of concealed tucks which undo easily, the designer of this dress has produced a garment which expands across the back, round the middle, and from shoulder to waist, while the skirt has a large tuck to let down in addition to its four-inch hem. Back-fastening buttons and loops can be moved to a new position on a ready-fitted and finished placket to give more room across the waist.

Useful Webbing

The second idea is a jacket which goes smartly with various skirts (in effect doing duty as a suit) without looking as though it belonged to any of them. The jacket, of simple carigan shape and neutral colour, has its buttons removed and sewn on to a separate strip of webbing; small vertical buttonholes are made on the jacket in their place. Other sets of buttons are made from pieces of the material of each skirt with which the jacket is worn (very small pieces taken from hem or inside seams can be made into attractive buttons with metal rims at a low cost). Each set, sewn on to its webbing band, is easily interchanged, while the webbing changed, lies flatly behind the front facing and helps to keep the jacket in shape. And the result? A complete ensemble every day.

Squint-proof Ceiling To Ease Eye Strain

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A squint-proof, luminous ceiling designed to ease eye strain under artificial light has been devised by scientists of Brown University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The technique of shadowless interior illumination has been worked out by Miss Domina Eberle Spencer, assistant professor of physics at Brown, and Parry Moon, an assistant professor of electrical engineering at MIT.

The basic principle employs a translucent plastic ceiling above which are installed fluorescent lights so that the room is suffused with an even glow of illumination, without glare or shadow.

The squintless virtue of the luminous ceiling, Miss Spencer pointed out, overcomes the basic cause of eye strain under artificial light—the need for constant adjustment of the eyes as they move from one intensity of light to another in a room unevenly illuminated by standard fixtures.

Miss Spencer estimates the cost of an original installation at about \$2 a square foot.

Drawstring Skirt



By ALICE ALDEN

SILK JERSEY drapes and handles so softly that it needs little extraneous detail to add to a beautiful dress. If you are particularly addicted to supple fabrics, then a dress like this should suit you ideally. This is an afternoon dress which will see you smartly through the season. It is a Foxbrownie and is a simply styled affair in gray, with softly draped deep V neckline, and drawstring gathered skirt.

Vitamin C Has Many Uses

By HERMAN N. BUNDESEN

EACH year we are learning more about what the vitamins mean to each one of us. For example, take Vitamin C, also known as ascorbic acid. Among other things, it is required to prevent scurvy. That is a disease in which there is bleeding from the gums, loss of weight and strength, and some bleeding under the lining membrane around the bones.

Vitamin C is found in large amounts in the citrus fruits—grapefruit, lemons, and grapefruit—as well as in tomatoes and vegetables. By including these foods in the diet, enough vitamin C will be obtained to supply the body with what it needs under normal conditions.

Operation

Vitamin C, however, has been found useful in the treatment of other conditions than scurvy. For example, the healing of wounds progresses satisfactorily only when enough vitamin C is present in the tissues. Operations or injuries seem to increase the need for vitamin C.

It has also been stated that, in all cases of long-continued disorders affecting the stomach and bowel, a lack of ascorbic acid may be present.

A low reserve of vitamin C may be present if there is an infection of several weeks' duration. If an operation is to be performed, it is important that any deficiency of vitamin C be corrected before the operation is undertaken.

It has been found, also, that vitamin C is necessary for the use of certain amino acids by the body. Amino acids are very vital substances which make up the proteins found in such foods as meat, milk and eggs, and these amino acids are needed for the repair of worn-out tissues, as well as for the growth of new tissue.

For Babies

A baby born before the normal time, that is, a premature infant, needs a large amount of protein. If the baby does not get enough vitamin C, abnormal conditions develop because the amino acids from the proteins are not properly used. This condition is quickly corrected by giving vitamin C in the proper amount. Thus, it is important that the premature baby be given daily doses of vitamin C as soon as possible.

There would also seem to be some value in vitamin C in the prevention of heat stroke and heat exhaustion. It has been suggested that persons exposed to excessive heat and high humidity, while engaged in outdoor work, should take a few drops of vitamin C each day.

This is a good place for a reader to ask himself if he has had his quota of vitamin C today.

Make-Up Do's and Don'ts



For daytime wear, Screen Star Teresa Wright chooses polish of a deep pink or coral tint. For evening, she puts dark red on over the pink.

By HELEN FOLLETT

If you want to be really smart, you should use deep pink or coral ever. At night you can put on a first class, when they are used layer of dark red over the pink. Also, during the day, one should use a delicate perfume, during the merry evening if it can be a heavier blend; but not too heavy.

Eye shadows are not for daylight; they should keep for night hours. Even then they must be modest, barely visible. Girls who apply too much mascara to their wingers, use make-up, are likely to make their eyes look like burnt holes in a blanket. That is not according to beauty rules, nor does it make sense.

A mistake often made by elderly beauty questers is to be too free with a foundation for make-up. Believing that a liquid powder or creamy foundation will hide the marks of time they use too much. The result is that, with every passing facial expression, the mask-like application is dis-

Every year the trend is more and more toward an imitation of nature at its best. Only the misguided lady will apply rouge until she looks as if she carried half of a red apple on each cheek. She applies ever so little after powder has been fluffed. She blends the rouge and powder with a little pad that she keeps for that special purpose.

She does not limit herself to a single lipstick, but has a flock of them, so she can pick out the one that harmonizes with the colour of her dress.

Making the best of oneself calls for a bit of head work.

Let's Eat

IDA BAILEY ALLEN

A Succulent Green Cabbage

THE Chef opened the bag and extracted three fine heads of succulent green cabbage. "See how nice and crisp they are, Madame?"

"A wonderful food, and a good spring tonic, Chef. Plenty of vitamin C and minerals. How are you going to cook them?"

"The cabbage is very good for an entree when it is hollowed out like a bowl, filled with chopped meat or fish stuffing and steamed or boiled for 2 or 3 hours. Or I could use the large leaves and stuff them with sausage meat mixed with cooked rice and bake an hour or so. Or I could braise the cabbage with a little salt pork, some onion, carrots, celery and leeks and a little garlic. That takes about 2 hours. Or I could make a good plain cole slaw."

"Well, Chef, I like cabbage cooked just crisp-tender. If it's cooked longer than 30 minutes, it begins to lose colour and also its valuable vitamins and flavour. The actual length of time needed to cook cabbage depends on the size of the pieces. When chopped fine, it boils crisp-tender in 5 minutes. If fine-shredded, I allow 10 minutes. When thin-sliced, it is done in about 18 minutes and for sections of cabbage laid over boiling corned beef or other meat, 30 minutes is time enough."

"These cabbages are young and tender, so they will cook more quickly than the mature winter cabbage. You know in France, we always cook cabbage for a long time. We like it very well-cooked. But I am convinced—with a bow to Madame—that the nutritive value is better preserved by short-time cooking. It is also better for the flavour which is kept in the cabbage instead of being distributed all over the house."

"Of course cabbage can be cooked in many ways. I like it scalloped with cream sauce and sharp cheese," I continued. "It's also good with new potatoes and served with bacon."

"Excellent, Madame. It is also nice to saute the chopped cabbage in butter with a little minced onion and season with a little vinegar—very good with smoked meats. And I like also to cook it with the sliced outside stalks of celery—a very nice combination, which I season with sour cream and a few sliced stuffed olives, and serve with duck or game, extract."

"Chopped Cabbage. Excellent, Madame. It is also nice to saute the chopped cabbage in butter with a little minced onion and season with a little vinegar—very good with smoked meats. And I like also to cook it with the sliced outside stalks of celery—a very nice combination, which I season with sour cream and a few sliced stuffed olives, and serve with duck or game, extract."

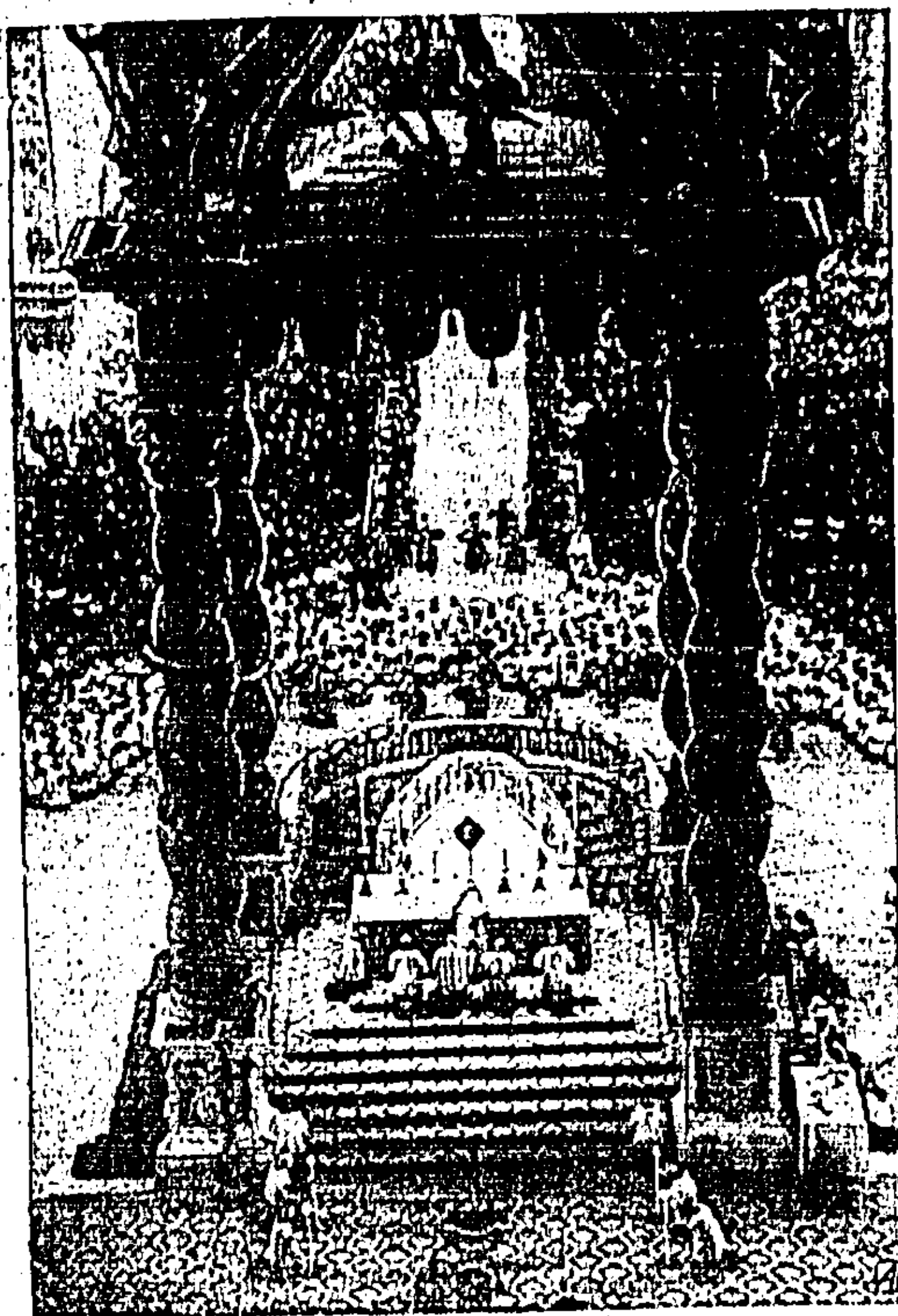
"Old Fashioned Sauce. Melt 1 tsp. butter or margarine and blend in 1 tsp. flour. Gradually stir in 1 c. boiling water, and cook and stir about 2 min. until the mixture thickens. Then add 2/3 c. sugar and 1/4 tsp. salt. Beat 1 egg; stir in the sauce mixture into it. Then cook, and stir about 1 min. Add 1/2 tsp. vanilla extract."

"Hot Vegetable Salad. Cook, peel and dice 4 good-sized potatoes. Add 1/2 c. peas, fresh corned or tinned, 1/2 c. diced cooked carrots, 1/2 c. fine-diced celery and 1/4 c. fine-minced mild onion, or use young onions and the green tops. Keep warm. Next cut 2 round-sized slices of bacon in 1/2" round-sized slices and cook and brown in a skillet. Add 2 tsp. vinegar and 1 tsp. sugar. Stir into the vegetable mixture, and cook over a low heat, stirring occasionally until very hot. Serve without lettuce."

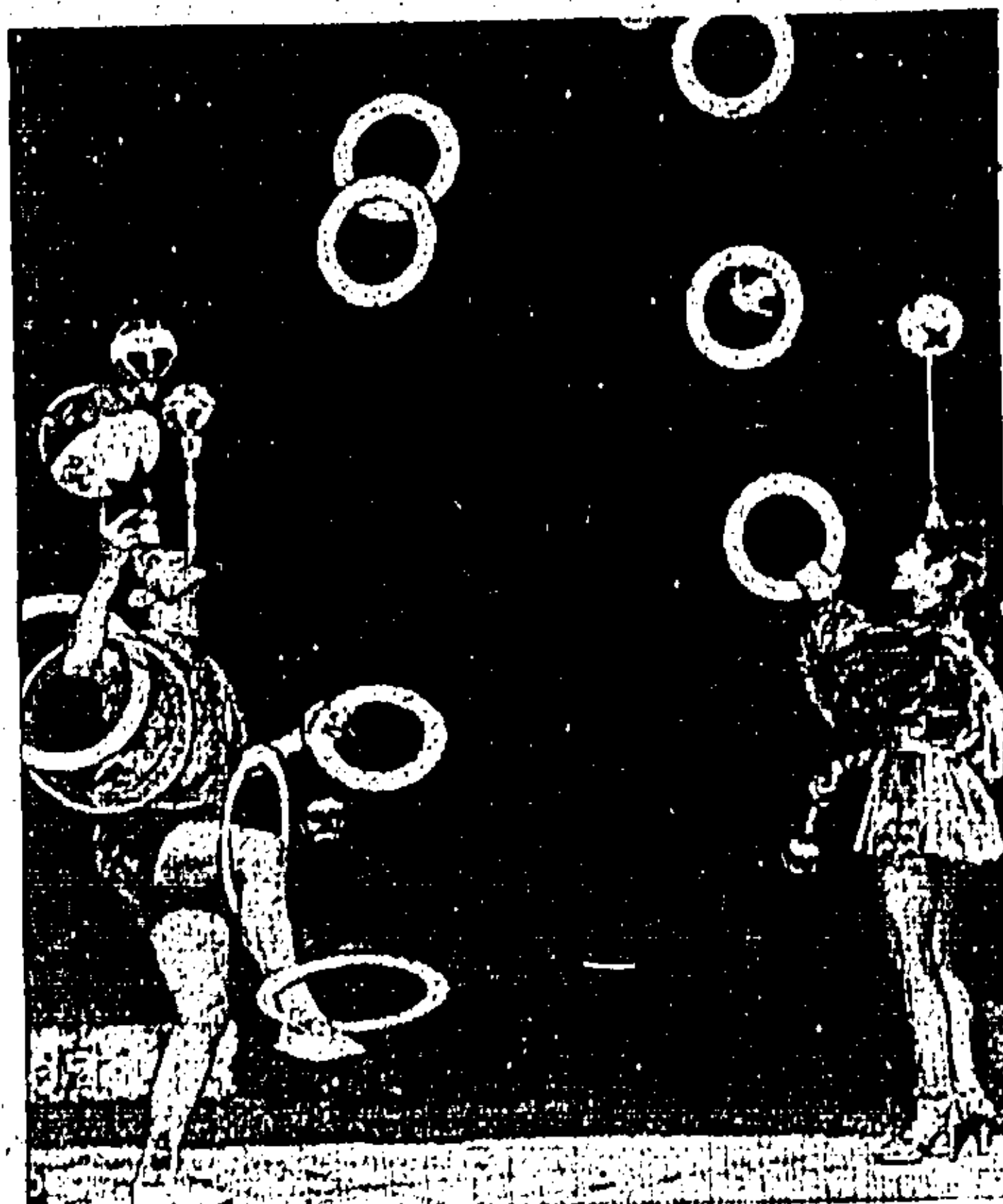
"Barbecued 'Frank'. Order 1 lb. skinless frankfurters. Start to brown them in a skillet containing 1 tsp. margarine, cooking oil or meat fat. Then add 2 additional tablespoons butter or margarine, 1 tsp. fine-minced onion, 1/2 tsp. garlic salt, 1/4 tsp. table-mustard, 1/3 tsp. salt, 1 tsp. chili powder, 1/4 tsp. sugar, 2 tsp. lemon juice, 1/4 c. water and 1/2 c. tomato juice. Simmer about 8 min. turning the frankfurters frequently."

"Yankee Bean Soup. Crackers Barbecued 'Frank'. Order 1 lb. skinless frankfurters. Start to brown them in a skillet containing 1 tsp. margarine, cooking oil or meat fat. Then add 2 additional tablespoons butter or margarine, 1 tsp. fine-minced onion, 1/2 tsp. garlic salt, 1/4 tsp. table-mustard, 1/3 tsp. salt, 1 tsp. chili powder, 1/4 tsp. sugar, 2 tsp. lemon juice, 1/4 c. water and 1/2 c. tomato juice. Simmer about 8 min. turning the frankfurters frequently."

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



'MASS OF EXPIATION'—Pope Pius XII celebrates a solemn mass "to expiate the crimes of the enemies of God," at the Confessional Altar of St Peter's Basilica, Vatican City.



MOTION IN ALL DIRECTIONS—Francis Brunn (left) and his assistant keep a dozen objects in motion and balance others, in the Barnum & Bailey Circus.



PAVEMENT SCOOTER—Linda Mason, film actress, travels eight miles an hour on her scooter-with-engine, at Hollywood.



NEW ARRIVALS—Among DPs newly-arrived in America from Hungary are Bela Kohn, his wife, Sara, and their eight children. These former residents of Budapest are planning to live in Brooklyn with Kohn's sister.



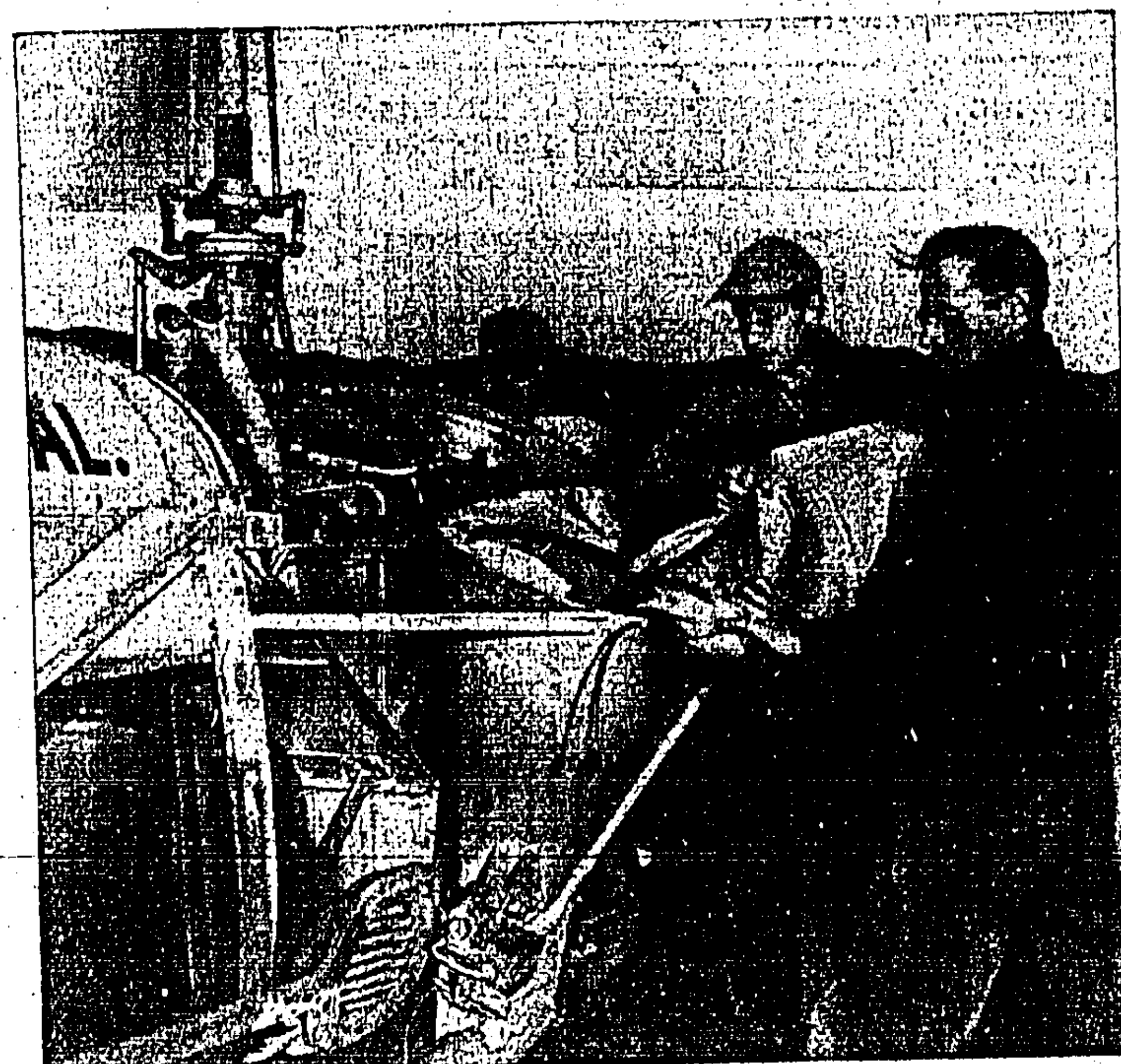
A CUSUMBO—Marshal Taylor, of Seattle, Washington, on his way home from Ecuador, holds his pet cusumbo, a species of bear, as he waits at Chicago Airport between planes.



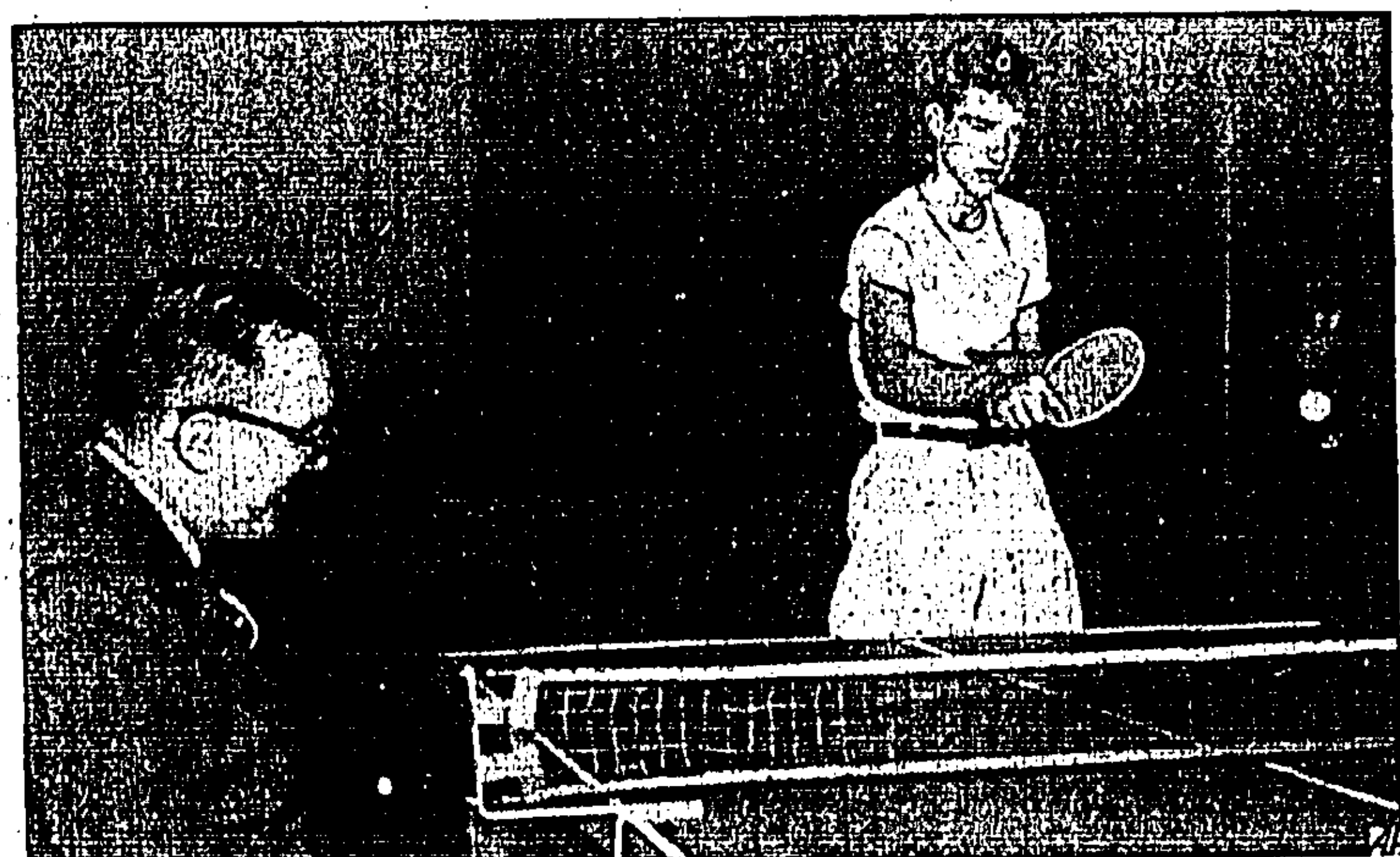
'STEADY PLEASE'—Gini Owen operates a wrist camera which contains six-millimetre film for eight exposures, at the exhibition of products of Western Germany in New York.



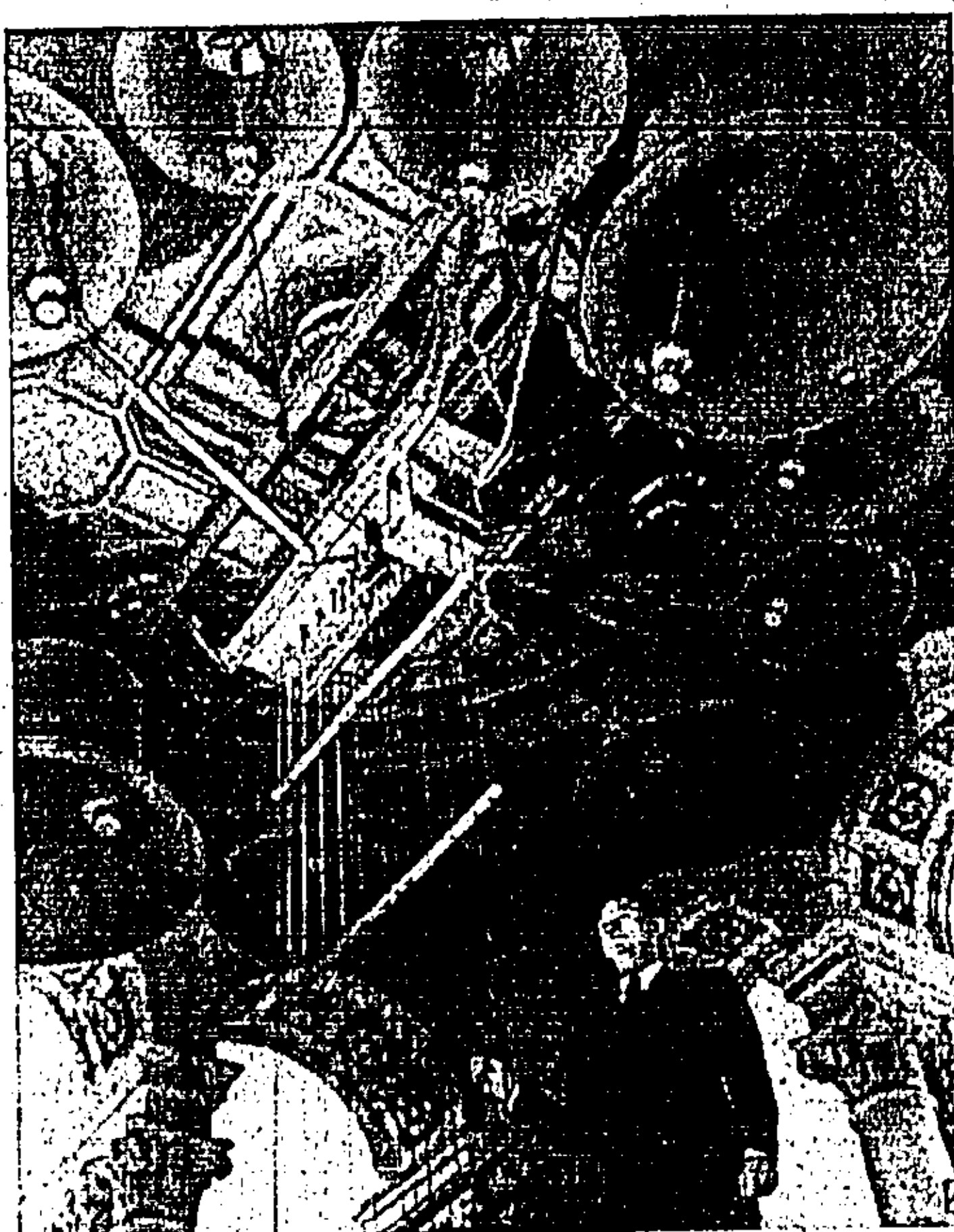
NECK AND NECK—When his horse, Hardy Boy, started to fall at a water jump, Major J. A. Norman clung to its neck. Hardy Boy was running in the Grand Military Gold Cup Race at Sandown Park, Surrey.



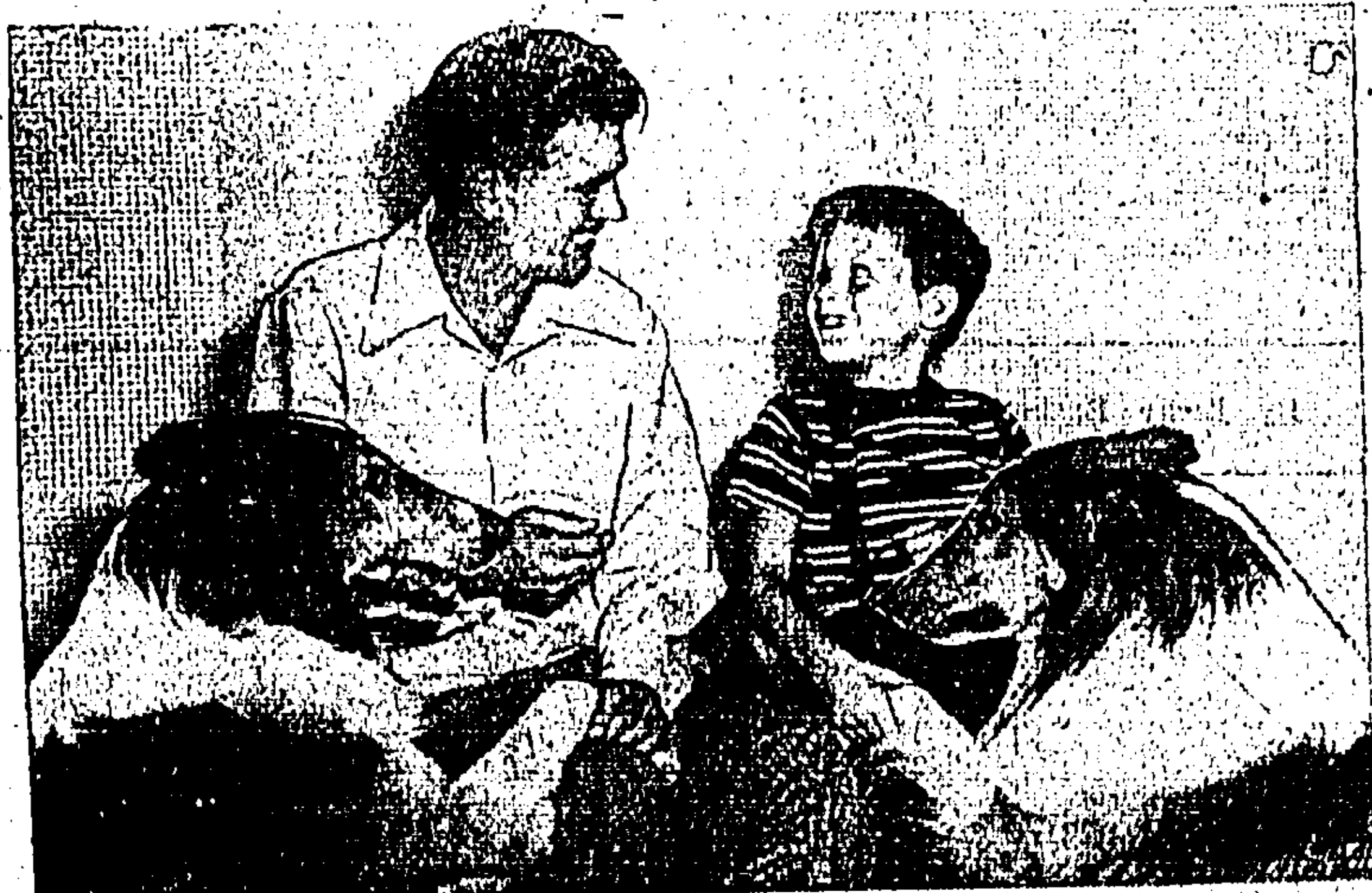
TO THE FOUR WINDS—Plans to make the recently-burned area of Topanga Canyon in California flourish again are rapidly materialising. Pilot Fred Bowen, left, watches county wardens load 400 lbs of rye grass seed into his helicopter. Approximately 16,000 lbs, at a rate of eight lbs per acre, will be sown by air.



BLIND REFEREE—Blind Charles W. Medick, of Cleveland, referees a table tennis game between John Stewart (right) and Gordon Barclay, in New York. He's been judging matches for two years.



CALIFORNIA CHIMES—John M. Noyes, chimes master of the University of California, checks wires leading to the bells, the smallest weighing 349 and the largest 4,118 lbs.



TWO GENERATIONS—Rudd Weatherwax, owner-trainer of the dog star, Lassie, has entrusted the training of Lassie's son, Laddie, to his son, Robert. Here they are with their charges.



BEARDS—Monty Woolley greets Mart Carroll who, with bearded students, met Woolley as he arrived to appear in the Harvard Dramatic Club's production of "The Man Who Came to Dinner."



PRIMA BALLERINA—Svetlana Beriosova, 16 years old, is prima ballerina of the Metropolitan Ballet, London.

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SUSAN PETERS

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Directed by JOHN STEWART • Produced by WILLY CHAMBERS, JR.
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NEXT CHANGE! **Errol FLYNN** in "CRY WOLF"

HOW ARE BRITISH GOODS SELLING IN AMERICA?

New York. **H**OW are British goods doing in America? Wonderfully well, if you look at it from the viewpoint of a manufacturer used to serving half a dozen retail outlets scattered about Cornwall. Quite moderately well—to someone accustomed to shipping into the big markets of Lancashire and Yorkshire, Glasgow and Birmingham.

Put the American manufacturer and merchant (who thinks in terms of big that even to mention that most Britons is to risk being accused of having fallen a victim to ballyhoo) is not in the least worried by the threat of British competition on his home ground. The truth is, and the Americans know it, we have not yet even started to scratch the surface of this market.

I have been talking to half a dozen of the men now tackling the job of putting our goods on the dollar map.

They differ sometimes in detail on the best means of doing a particular job. But on two points they are agreed.

Two Points

The first is that their difficulties are not here, but in England; the goods will sell themselves if only manufacturers will make them right and get them here on time.

The second—and this, they agree, is their chief problem—is to make the average British business man adjust his mind to a market so huge and so rich that its potentialities are quite outside anything he has experienced before.

"The ordinary British manufacturer," one of these men told me, "thinks he knows all about the American market because he has met half a dozen of them in Hollywood pictures and read some Board of Trade Report."

He is willing to study the French market because the language is different. He accepts that it is hot in Cochinchina. But he thinks he knows America without further effort."

Other experts confirmed this. Bigness, one of them put it, is relative. To a man with total sales of 10,000 pairs of shoes a single order for 5,000 from the USA is wonderful. But he cannot believe it—rather resents it, in fact—when the American firm starts clamouring for a couple of hundred thousand by the next boat.

Consider the facts. In the first part of 1948 our total exports to the U.S. market of £230,000,000 (not inclusive of partly-worked gold)—was made up of only seven items. These were spirits, motor cars, wool piece goods, agricultural tractors, linen manufactures, cotton piece goods and raw wool.

In 1948 we exported to the Americans 24,475 passenger motor cars. Very good, you say? So do the men who built and exported them, naturally. But put the figures in proper perspective.

Less Than 1%

WHILE we were exporting those 24,475 cars to the U.S., the Americans themselves were building 3,912,000 cars.

Our exports to them were thus only 0.6 percent of their total production. Add the number of motor lorries built here, and American production was 5,270,000 motor vehicles, of which our own sales to them would be 0.4 percent.

Significantly, the Americans in that same period themselves exported 214,000 passenger cars and 110,000 trucks—another interesting comparison with the 24,475 bought from us. In wool textiles, always an important market here for Britain, we shipped to the Americans in 1948 7,000,000 square yards of wool and worsted tissues.

America's own production was estimated at 650,000,000 square yards. Our exports were just 1.1 percent of their domestic output. This was not the Americans' fault. They would have taken at least 10 times

the amount if we could have supplied it.

In 1948 we sold the Americans 11,000,000 square yards of cotton textiles. The American production was 10,272,000,000 square yards. Our sales, therefore, were 0.11 percent of their production. In this field the Americans that year exported 940,000,000 square yards—approximately 85 times the quantity they bought from Britain.

America's thirst is well known. How is she assuaging that?

Here the dismal tale continues: dribbles of Scotch into a market that could absorb our whole output and still stay sober.

In 1948, British exports of spirits to the United States were listed by the Board of Trade in London as 4,700,000 proof gallons. American output in the same year was 266,000,000 proof gallons.

American consumption in 1948 was around 150,000,000 proof gallons.

"These figures, for various reasons, cannot be exact," one of our trade experts told me, "but publish them in London, for they give an order of magnitude. It is evident that our sales were certainly less than 2 percent of their total output. They are now probably around 4 percent of their actual consumption."

No British export—not a single one—forms more than a tiny fraction, generally less than 1 percent of American consumption.

- What is holding back dollar earnings?
- Are Americans worried about competition?
- Why are selling chances missed?

A Report From FREDERICK COOK

No wonder the United States is not worried about British competition. It should be possible to multiply our exports here many times over without causing the slightest headache to American industry. The hard fact is that British exports, having made comparatively little headway as yet in the American market.

Many of our manufacturers have been afraid to enter the American market because they fear rapid changes in demand and steep tariff increases the moment competition becomes acute.

As for tariffs, there is nothing we can do about them. But many people attribute a change of attitude to the Americans which he does not in fact have.

Your normal American customer is, in fact, more conservative than he himself often realises. Sell him an article of supreme quality, at a price he can pay, and you have a customer for life.

This is the only major market on earth where there is no such thing as an import licence. You can send in anything, provided you pay the landing charges and it is not considered a danger to health. This is a factor which must be kept in mind in estimating the possibilities for new sales here.

New Markets

NEW sales are being made. Markets have been created where they did not exist before. And there are others waiting for men of enterprise.

Some of the new arrivals are: British wallpapers, British shoes, British toys, British surgical instruments and surgical needles, British biscuits and chocolates, new furnishing fabrics, shoe linings made of waste paper, new methods of lasting for men's and women's shoes, which reduce the "break-

ing-in" period that in the course of so much British footwear.

There is also a little item called chamol leather. Once upon a time we exported hardly any to America. But we know more about chamol leather than any nation on earth, and produce it better. It is selling here now, and selling well.

The biggest selling motor car in the world is the Chevrolet. Every Chevrolet carries a tool-kit. And into every tool-kit in every Chevrolet nowadays is going a British-made chamol leather.

This single industry is going to yield us \$5,000,000 a year at least from now on. Into Chevrolet cars alone we are putting some hundreds a day.

My wife put an order in for a Staffordshire-made meat dish just four and a half years ago. We have not got it. We have got tenacup saucers, cream jug, meat plates, coffee cups and demitasse cups. But no dish. Only promises.

The man who took the order is getting desperate. "I'm terribly sorry," is all he can say now. "They keep promising to send them. But they just don't come. What can I do?"

I asked Mr. Neville Blomfield, British trade adviser here, just what the man could do. He did not know.

"This," he said, "is just another illustration of what we are up against in our hunt for dollars. The dollars are here for the taking. We've simply got to get the stuff over. In this one field alone—English china—we could sell with ease six times the amount we're actually selling today."

Now is the time when the flood of visiting British business men reaches its crest. Between now and the end of June they will be coming over by the shipload. Here is some advice for them (it is not mine; it comes from the consular and trade officials who are here for the specific purpose of helping them).

"Your chances of selling your goods on the American market are good. They have never been better—provided you can get the goods here when you say you will."

Right Factors

"THE time has long since gone when a made in England label would sell your goods for you here. But it is still a tremendous help if other factors are right."

"Don't run away with the idea that to sell in America you have to spend millions in advertising and publicity. In fact, you need not spend a dollar. Make the goods right, what the Americans want, not what you imagine they ought to want, and they will do the promotion."

"An American does not buy a car to hand on to his grandson. He does not expect a suit to last four years. But when he buys British, he wants it good."

"He wants his friends to lean over at a cocktail party and finger his lapel and say 'Nice bit of cloth, that. Is it British?' He will admit it with pride."

"You must cater to that pride. Never, never, compromise with quality."

"This is especially true just now. There were shortages last year. Anything would sell then. But not now."

"The buyer's market is back. But if your goods are British quality—and the price is right—they will still sell themselves without any effort from you."

In cotton goods, the triple problems of price, quality and delivery-on-time are of growing importance.

British leather manufacturers are losing ground because their prices are too high. They must come down if we are to hold what we have, let alone increase it.

Irish linens are booming, because prices have been slashed.

We could sell a lot more cars if we could get the price down and keep the quality up.

I have a friend who owns a Buick convertible, with every electric gadget, automatic top and all the rest. He would like a Jaguar. But the price is almost three times that of the Buick, one of America's better-class cars. There's a customer waiting there if the price can be brought down.

The price problem is not easy. In the first ten months



Scotch fills the New York stores—but the Americans are still thirsty.

of 1948, we had to pay about 11 percent more for our imports than we had expected, because of the general rise in prices. Our general export prices that year were 6 percent higher.

That will not do. Whatever raw materials cost us, some way must be found (I hope the TUC is listening) to bring our prices on this market nearer to the level of American domestic goods. It is worth doing. For we still sell only a minute fraction of the goods of various kinds that Americans use every year.

Not Enough

IT is starting but true, that if you could increase our exports to the USA by one-tenth of one percent of the current American national income we would almost double them.

If we could get but a fraction more of the money Americans spend every year, we could even conceivably do without the Marshall Plan or any other form of well-intentioned charity.

Our exports to the United States have risen by 15 percent in the past year. This is encouraging, but it is not enough. The greatest danger of the moment is that our exports will slide at around their present level. Even counting the increase, they are still only 4.3 percent of our total exports, compared with 5.1 percent in 1947.

As they shout on the Western farmlands at lunch-time: "Come and get it!"

Same Report

DEPARTMENT stores all over the country make the same report. The relatively trivial quantities of British goods they can get are usually put on sale in conjunction with an advertising campaign.

"They're always sold before lunch," say the storekeepers. "They're useful as a sort of come-on. They bring the people in to drover. But it's only the early ones who manage to get any of the British merchandise. Why can't you send us more?"

Here is another brand new postwar market for British goods. Thirty thousand of our lawn-mowers are on sale in the Chicago area, where none were sold at all in the old days.

Americans can take their pick of motor mowers, electric or petrol. But not everybody can afford £70 to £100 for a motor mower. One enterprising British firm stepped in with a pusher mower that sells at only £17 6d. Chicago is clamouring for more.

As they shout on the Western farmlands at lunch-time: "Come and get it!"

(London Express Service)



London Express Service.

£7 A WEEK FOR MEN IN BRITAIN

By TREVOR EVANS

BRITAIN has become a £7-a-week land for men in industry.

For the average wage of men last October was £6 17s. 11d., the Ministry of Labour has announced. And it can be assumed that this rate has now risen by 4s. 9d. a week—the average half-yearly increase since the war.

Men's wages have doubled since 1939.

The Ministry probed the earnings of 6 million workers, and found the average to be £3 17s. 4d. a week. The average for women only was £3 14s. 6d.

Of special interest is the average rise of 3s. 11d. in men's pay since April and October—after the "wage freeze" policy was introduced.

The highest-paid men workers are in the motor car industry. They average £8 8s. 4d. The lowest paid are in linen and soft hemp: £5 6s. 9d.

The best-paid women are clerical, averaging £5 3s. 7d.; but women in the water-supply service make do with £2 16s. 7d. The average increase in all wages since 1939 is 167 percent; girls have gone up 167 percent, women's 129 percent, youths' 125 percent.

The four most important industries not covered by this survey are agriculture, coal-mining, railway service, and the docks. But two are above average, two below, and so they do not affect the Ministry's average figure.

(London Express Service)

BERLINERS ARE LIVING ON AN ISLAND

BERLIN.

TO the Berliner living in the Allied sector today life must appear much as it did to the Londoner in 1941.

He feels himself to be on an island, in this case an artificial one caused by the blockade; he lives in a permanent crisis, with the Russian-Allied situation ready to explode under his feet at any moment; he is tired because much of his time is spent in the hideously irritating struggle to get enough food and warmth to keep alive.

At the same time he is curiously proud to be in Berlin, proud to be living in a kind of front line, and he feels superior to the people in Western Germany.

But no one can live at a perpetual boiling point; the natural escapist reaction sets in.

For instance, at least half a dozen new pocket-size magazines have sprung up in the last year, and all have a large circulation. They publish serials, crossword puzzles, cynical jokes about their own misfortunes.

Theatres, cinemas, the opera; all are crammed with people every night, though few can put up the notice, "It is heated here."

The back of the hotel I am staying in, one of the few buildings left intact in this part of Berlin, overlooks a block of German flats.

Out of 50 windows not one is whole; most are patched with wood, cardboard or even paper. Where the whole window has been blown out, the tenants have to keep the dark wooden shutters permanently shut.

They have no heating, of course; no hot water; this

winter's allowance of half a hundredweight of coal was finished long ago. All they can hope for now is an occasional lot of soft coal bought on the black market for £1 a hundredweight.

Electricity comes on for two hours in the 24; the two-hour period changes every day; and sometimes is announced as from two or four in the early morning.

Then if you are awake you may hear alarm clocks going off as the housewives get up to do their ironing and cooking for the day.

On the other side of the picture, inside the double win-

dows, life is not really so wonderful for the British families living here.

Most of the families have pleasant houses, just outside Berlin, good servants, adequate if uninteresting food (no fresh milk, no fresh vegetables or fruit, only dried). The Americans do better on the food because they have fresh aeroplane-loads flown in from Denmark every day. But there the comfort ends.

For the unmarried men and women, living in billets and eating in messes and clubs (oh, the terrible bright boredom of those clubs), life is very much

By LUCY MILLER

what it was during the war; a life of routine, impersonal, ultimately deadening.

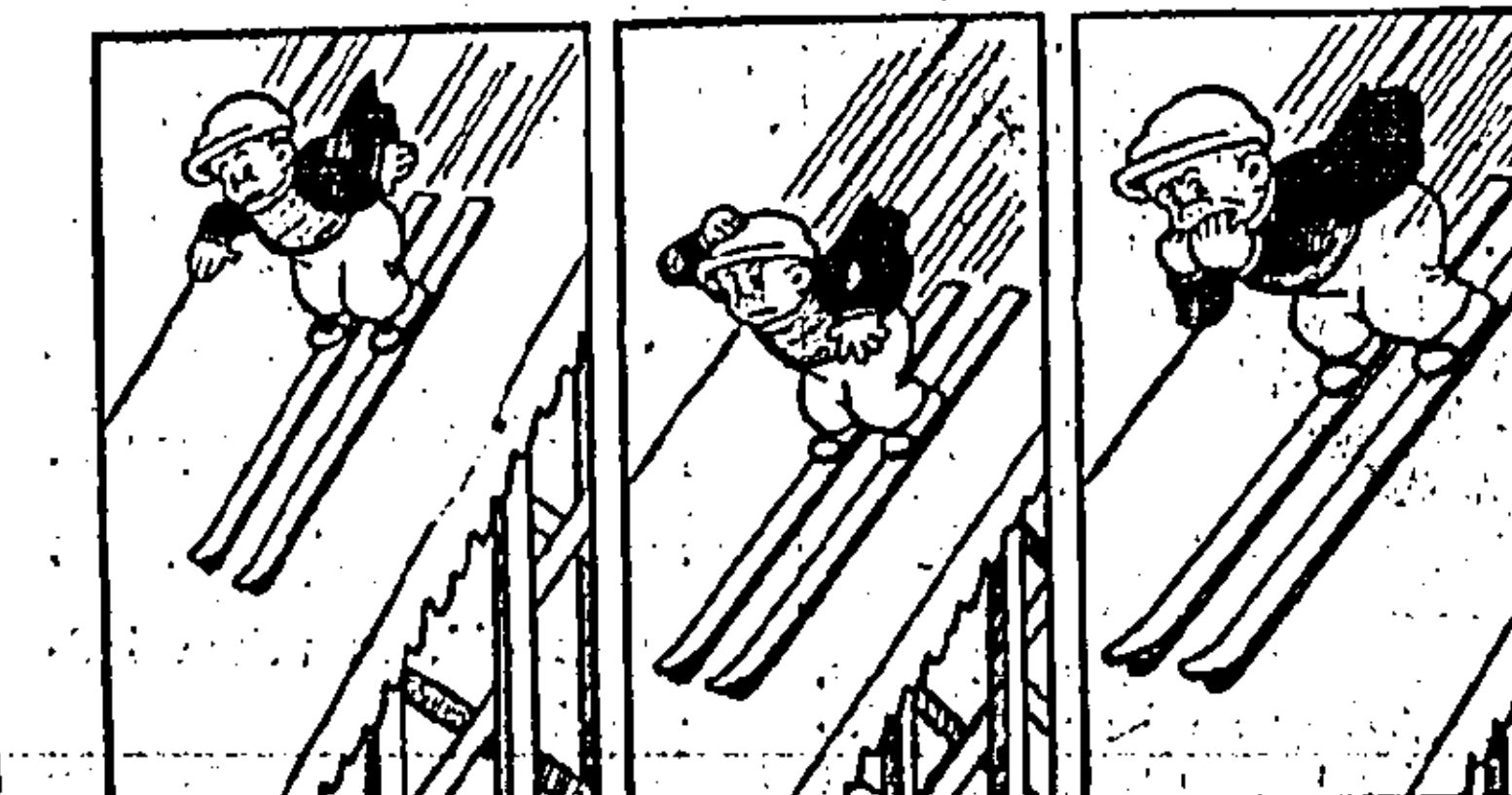
There is not much real contact between the British and the Germans.

Moving around in this western sector of Berlin one cannot avoid an overwhelming sense of frustration.

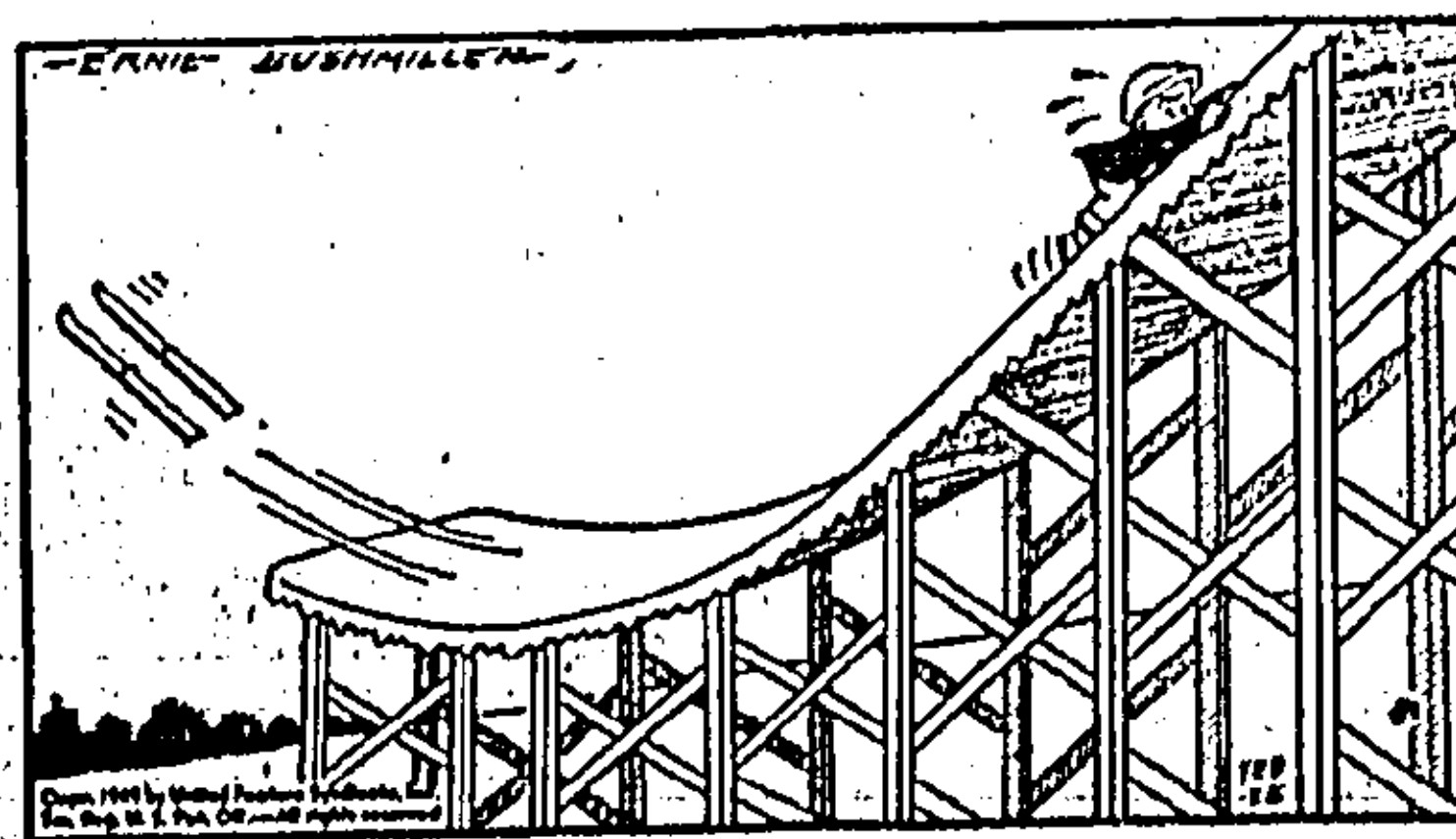
No big improvements can be hoped for while the blockade lasts; nothing is being mended, nothing rebuilt. The men and women working on the rubble are only doing so because their ordinary jobs have folded through lack of fuel. At the moment all they can look for is the end of winter.

(London Express Service)

NANCY Change of Heart



By Ernie Bushmiller



When there's bif I needn't use my fist!

bif

INSECT SPRAY WITH DOT

SURE KILL

SOLE AGENTS: NAK KANG CO. UNION BICONG

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

THREE AMERICANS & A DANE

NEW NAMES IN TENNIS MAY STEAL THE SPOTLIGHT

By CORNELIUS RYAN

New York, Apr. 20.—This will be a year of new fame for new names in tennis, according to those new names themselves.

Richard Gonzales, Gussie Moran and Earl Cochell speak for themselves when they discuss their hopes for 1949, and veteran Jean Borotra of France speaks for another new star, young Kurt Neilsen of Denmark.

Gonzales won the United States outdoor championship at Forest Hills last September, beating Ladislav Hecht of Czechoslovakia, Gus Ganzemuller, Art Larsen, Frank Parker, Juroslav Drobný of Czechoslovakia and Eric Sturgess of South Africa in that order, but he has not won the full respect of the tennis fans because he was beaten in four tournaments after the nationals, usually by Ted Schroeder.

"My game is much improved this year," said 20-year-old Pimcho, "I spent most of the winter practising ground strokes with Parker and Don Budge. And I finally beat Schroeder in the La Jolla tournament in February.

Clean Sweep For Hongkong

Manila, Apr. 21.—The Hongkong Interport soccer team made a clean sweep of a three-game series here by defeating the Manila Football League Selection 3-0 before 10,000 fans at Rizal Stadium last night.

The teams played evenly for the first 10 minutes. Then Manila faded and Chung Kam-hoi, centre forward, booted a goal from four yards after 20 minutes of the first half.

Chu Wing-keung, inside left, and Chang Kai-hoi scored in the second half—the latter from 12 yards.

The Hongkong team is leaving for home tomorrow. They were honoured at a luncheon today given by the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation.—United Press.

Bert Sutcliffe Makes His Mark

Eastbourne, Apr. 20.—Bert Sutcliffe, the 25-year-old school master from Auckland, made his mark on the cricket field when he hit a century for the New Zealand touring team against Colonel Stevens' XI.

The one-day match was drawn, the New Zealanders scoring 200 for 7 wickets declared and Colonel Stevens' XI replying with 174 for 6.

Everything that Sutcliffe, a left-hander, did bore the stamp of genuine class.

His off-driving was superb and he hooked and placed the ball to leg with grand power. During the two hours 20 minutes at the crease, he hit one six and 15 fours.—Reuter.

Indians Keen On Fixtures With Commonwealth XI

Bombay, Apr. 20.—Several centres in India have approached the Board of Control for fixtures against the Commonwealth XI Cricket team which is expected to tour India this season.

Mr A. S. de Mello, President of the Board, said that the itinerary was only provisional, to be finalised later by the Tour Sub-Committee.

Assam, the eastern border province had never entertained any touring team so far, but has now requested the Board for a fixture. Other new claimants are Allahabad (United Provinces) and Indore State.—Reuter.

SOCCER RESULTS

Yesterday's soccer results were:

FIRST DIVISION

Club 7 Royal Navy 1
Police 4 S. China "B" 2

SECOND DIVISION

Dockyard 3 Ballcliffers 4
St. Joseph's Talkoo 4

Talkoo received a walk-over from St. Joseph's, who were unable to field a team.

TODAY'S MATCHES

Second Division

Police v. South China: Boundary Street, 5.45 p.m. Referee: F. A. Barretto.

Club v. Army-KL: Club, 5.45 p.m. Referee: Sgt. Manson.

Navy v. PCA: Navy, 5.45 p.m. Referee: A. Lock.

Tramways v. KMB Army "I": 5.45 p.m.; Referee: Li Bui-tong.

CAA v. Kit Chee: Chatham Road, 5.45 p.m.; Referee: F.A. Willis.

FRANK SWIFT TO RETIRE

Manchester, Apr. 20.—Frank Swift, who was goalkeeper for the England International team in 18 matches, will play his last first class soccer match on May 7.

He has announced his retirement at the end of the season. Swift, 35, is goalkeeper for Manchester City. They play Huddersfield on May 7.

Swift will become a fulltime manager for a catering firm here. He has been learning the business for the past four years.—Associated Press.

Fifth Boxing Death

Honolulu, Apr. 20.—The lightweight boxer, F. Sylvano of Honolulu, died today of brain hemorrhage suffered on Tuesday in a bout with Honolulu's Jose Egan at Honolulu Civic Auditorium.

Sylvano was knocked out in the fifth round after taking a nine count in the third round. He revived in the ring but collapsed in the dressing room. An emergency operation failed to save him. It is the fifth boxing death in the world this year. Three others were in the United States and one in Algiers.—United Press.

Technical Draw

Los Angeles, Apr. 20.—Lightweight Maxie Docusen, of New Orleans, and Keith Nuttall of Brigham, Utah, locked heads in the first round last night and had their fight called on a technical draw. The contest was halted after one minute and 45 seconds when the pair bumped heads and Nuttall (133½ lbs.) began bleeding profusely from a long gash over the left eye.

Finley Docusen (133 lbs.) had a slight advantage during the brief encounter. He sent a steady stream of jabs to Nuttall's jaw. The Utah fighter was not hurt and cut loose with several haymakers that barely missed.—United Press.

Canton Visitors Lose To Black Cats

The visiting "Reds" basketball team of the Canton Southern Commercial College lost to the Black Cats in a friendly game at Caroline Hill last night 34-33.

On Sunday, the Canton team led the Hongkong Chinese YMCA team when rain prevented further play.

The "Blues" of the same College defeated South China "B" team 51-20.

To night's Colony Basketball League matches at Caroline Hill are:

6 p.m. "B" Division: Chinese YMCA v. HK Chinese YMCA.

7 p.m. "A" Division: Hongkong Chinese YMCA v. South China AA.

8 p.m. "B" Division: Lai Hang v. Chung Sing.

9 p.m. "A" Division: Lai Hang v. Chung Sing.

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World Interest Spotlights On Jawaharlal Nehru COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE

London, Apr. 20.—Airliners from the earth's four corners today brought the Commonwealth leaders to London for the momentous talks on co-operation with the future republican India.

The spotlight of world interest focussed on the Indian Prime Minister Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, whose countrymen represent three-fifths of the Commonwealth's 500 million population, and from whom the Commonwealth Prime Ministers await India's own views.

The statements were assembling in a mood of optimism, though it was recognised that the solution of the constitutional problem before them may involve major revisions in the present conception of Commonwealth relations.

Tonight, the eve of the Conference, the key figure, Mr Nehru, was still awaited. He was due to arrive by air shortly before midnight GMT. He was coming uncommitted to any future plan. Recently he denied reports that "something" had already been arranged for India to remain part of the Commonwealth.

Speaking at Dhar, he said it was just possible that the Commonwealth might be so shaped as to permit India's continuance without compromising her independent status in any way. "It is also possible that it may not be so," he added.

UNCOMMITTED

The other Commonwealth statements are equally uncommitted to any formula for future co-operation, but they will approach their search for a solution with open minds, and with cordial feelings toward India.

What little comment has been made on the forthcoming Conference has been extremely guarded, but preliminary Commonwealth reactions are clearly hopeful.

Mr Peter Fraser, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, on his departure for the Conference, said: "We want India to remain in the Commonwealth. We hope it will be found possible for India to remain with the same status and on the same basis as the rest of the Commonwealth nations."

Canada is believed to be making a broad-minded approach to the problem. It is thought that she would consider sympathetically some arrangement based on "understood relations" falling a general agreement on a more rigid formula.

NOT INCOMPATIBLE

Dr Daniel Malan, the South African Prime Minister, has indicated that he considers Republican status and Commonwealth association not incompatible.

Several of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers are said to have brought with them individual proposals which may help the Conference in its search for a solution of the problem. But first they are likely to await Mr Nehru's indication of India's ideas, which may well set the course of the discussions.

London, bathed in sunlight, was tonight the scene of intensive pre-Conference activity, as the visiting statesmen, who have already arrived, sped to and from engagements in official cars, the flags of the Commonwealth countries fluttering greetings.

The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, was engaged in a round of informal talks with the visiting leaders at his official residence, No. 10, Downing Street. He had already received Mr Lester Pearson, Canada's External Affairs Minister, who is representing Mr Louis St. Laurent, the Canadian Premier, Dr Malan and Mr Don Stephen Senanayake, the Prime Minister of Ceylon.

PAKISTAN'S MOOD

Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, asked in what mood Pakistan was approaching the Conference, smilingly replied: "You can see from my face in what mood Pakistan is approaching the Conference."

The Pakistan Prime Minister, who was accompanied by his wife, the Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, was accompanied with flowers by a welcoming party from the London Pakistan community.

The Australian, New Zealand and Pakistan Prime Ministers will have informal talks with Mr Attlee tonight or tomorrow. Mr Attlee had already spent 13 hours today with the visiting statesmen.

The Prime Minister of India and Britain will have a private talk at No. 10, Downing Street, tomorrow afternoon, and the Conference will launch into its first full plenary session on Friday morning.

An important background to the Conference has been provided by the reports which were brought back to the British Government last month by special envoys who were despatched to the Commonwealth countries for personal talks with the leaders there.

In the light of these exchanges, all the Commonwealth Governments were able to consider the issues of the Conference before their leaders left for London.

STRICT PRIVACY

Every official precaution is being taken to ensure privacy for the statesmen not only during the intensive week's Commonwealth talks, but also in the London West End hotels which will be their headquarters.

Scotland Yard detectives will safeguard the Prime Ministers from unauthorised intrusion in their hotel suites, which will contain special safes for their confidential papers.

Indian quarters here tonight were preparing to welcome Pandit Nehru. A reception party, consisting of the High Commissioner in London, Mr Krishna Menon, and other leading Indian officials, will await him at London Airport.

The "Big Eight" Commonwealth leaders will come together for the first time at a welcoming sherry party at No. 10, Downing Street, at noon tomorrow. Immediately afterwards they will go to Buckingham Palace for luncheon with the King, the Queen, and other members of the Royal Family.—Reuter.

To Be Charged With Sedition

Melbourne, Apr. 20.—The Australian Federal Government is to prosecute a third Australian Communist, Kevin Healey, party chairman in West Australia, for alleged seditious utterances, the Acting Attorney General, Senator Nicholas McKenna, said last night.

He said Mr Healey would be charged on two counts—that he wrote and that he published seditious words. He was alleged to have said that if Soviet forces should ever find it necessary to pursue an imperialist aggressor on Australian soil, they would be welcomed by the Australian workers.

Mr Lance Sharkey, General Secretary of the Australian Communist Party, is awaiting trial in Sydney on a charge of uttering seditious words on March 4.

A Queensland Communist, Mr Gilbert Burns, was last October sentenced to six months' imprisonment for uttering seditious words. He has appealed against the sentence.—Reuter.

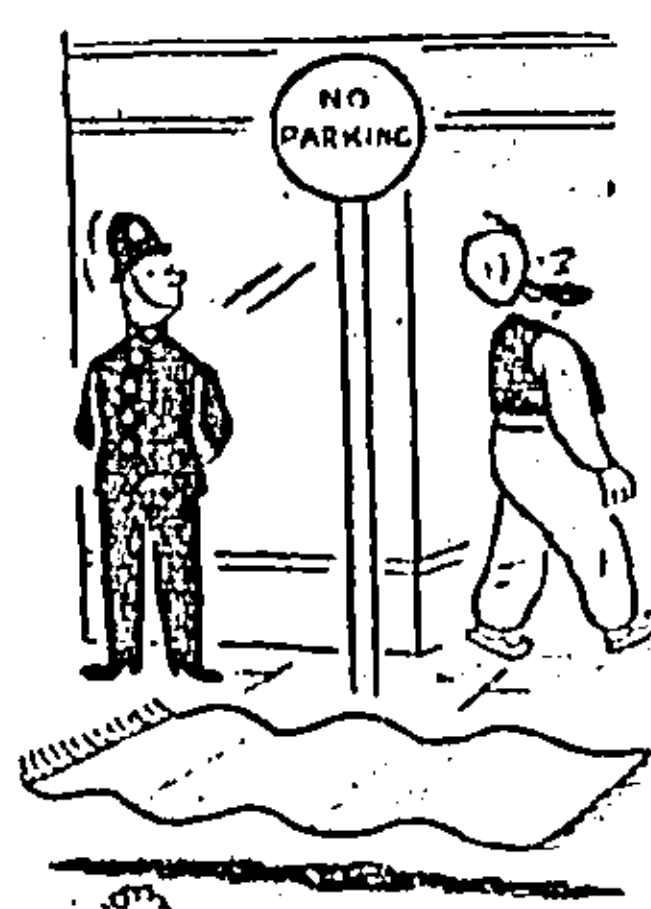
SISTER KENNY SUPERSEDED

Minneapolis, Apr. 20.—Sister Elizabeth Kenny, originator of the treatment for infantile paralysis, today announced that she had relinquished the administration of the Foundation bearing her name.

The Foundation operates seven centres in the United States for the treatment of the disease. Sister Kenny has been replaced by Dr E. J. Huenekens, a Minneapolis pediatrician, who has practised medicine for 40 years.

Sister Kenny, an Australian nurse, will make her home here, where the treatment got its first real recognition by medical men. She will serve as a consultant, but only at the request of Dr Huenekens, she said.—Reuter.

POCKET CARTOON



Miners' Working Conditions

Standardisation Sought

Pittsburg, Apr. 20.—Representatives of 10 nations began a 10-day conference here today to plan an international standardisation of the working conditions for coal miners. The delegates—including coal owners, labour leaders and Government officials—will make recommendations based on their findings to the International Labour Organisation at Geneva.

The ILO, in turn, will seek to have the recommendations ratified by the 12-member nations in which coal is mined.

At the conference here, sponsored by the ILO's Industrial Committee, each nation is represented by two Government officials, two coal operators and a similar number of labour leaders.

The countries represented are India, Britain, the United States, South Africa, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Poland, Denmark and Canada. The conference will discuss the protection for young miners working underground, the rehabilitation of disabled miners, and working hours.—Reuter.

OLIVIA NOW DOING WELL

Hollywood, Apr. 20.—Olivia de Havilland, the film actress, who has been confined to her bed for more than two months, "is doing very well and has shown an improvement," her doctor has announced.

The 32-year-old actress was ordered to take a complete rest when she became seriously ill during a pregnancy. Her first child is expected in August.

Her doctor said she would bear the baby normally. She is married to Mr Marcus Goodrich, a novelist.—Reuter.

Greek & Egyptian Ambassadors Call On Mr Bevin

London, Apr. 20.—Envoys of Greece and Egypt called on the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin today. The Greek Ambassador, Leon Melas, saw Mr Bevin first. Later Egypt's Ambassador, Amir Pasha, called.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that Mr Bevin and Mr Melas discussed "world affairs in general."

Pressed to elaborate, the spokesman said that the subject of mid-Eastern security and strategy may have come up—at least, he said, he did not exclude the possibility.

Also considered, according to Greek diplomatic informants, were the recent Anglo-American exchanges in Washington over the Athens government's fight against the guerrillas.

Mr Bevin proposed in the course of these exchanges that the United States should increase its military aid to Greece. In the British view, more aid could be used to strengthen the Greek Army and Air Force to speed the end of the civil war. But the idea met with a cool reception from the Americans.

No details were available officially of what Mr Bevin and Amir Pasha discussed.

Egypt, however, is believed to be anxious to resume long ruptured negotiations with Britain for revising the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty of alliance.

Britain, on the other hand, would prefer to defer revising these talks until after Egypt holds its general elections, due in the autumn. Firstly, the British are opposed to the idea of the treaty becoming an election issue and, secondly, to negotiating with a government party which in a few months may be in the opposition.

OTHER TALKS POSSIBLE

The Foreign Office spokesman said that although no plans have been made yet, it is possible that the Turkish Foreign Minister, Necmeddin Sadak, may visit London for talks with Mr Bevin next month.

These talks would presumably include a survey of the prospects for a Mediterranean pact as well as Turkey's desire to join the proposed Parliament of Europe.

M. Sadak recently visited Washington. He is known to have urged American leaders to take the lead in calling Mediterranean pact talks. Both Sadak and Constantin Tsaldaris, the Greek Foreign Minister, have come out strongly in support of a Mediterranean pact in public statements.

Although vitally interested in Mediterranean stability, the British Foreign Office is not, on the whole, enthusiastic about launching the pact project just yet.

Usually well informed officials say privately that the Atlantic Pact should be thoroughly operating first. And they add the United States should not be asked to bite off more than it can chew in a rearmament programme.—Associated Press.

British Whalers Make Big Catch

Liverpool, Apr. 20.—British whalers in four expeditions to the Antarctic topped all other countries in their catches. It was learned when the 15,715-ton whole factory ship, the Balaena, docked here today. The Balaena, with a catch of 2,500 whales in seven months, had the biggest haul among individual vessels.

An expert Norwegian harpoonist, Fin Ellefsen, was in the Balaena hospital. He fell before the season ended and injured his chest. He had already set up a new record by shooting 300 whales.

After discharging her cargo at Liverpool, the Balaena will sail for Norway.—Reuter.

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Cranes, And
The Cargoes Wait
A scene in the London
docks during the recent
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At 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



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WARNER BROS.
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ROMANCE
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At 2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
Tarzan's Call Rings Out
Again!

STAR

17 Hankow Road, Kowloon.
— FINAL SHOWING —
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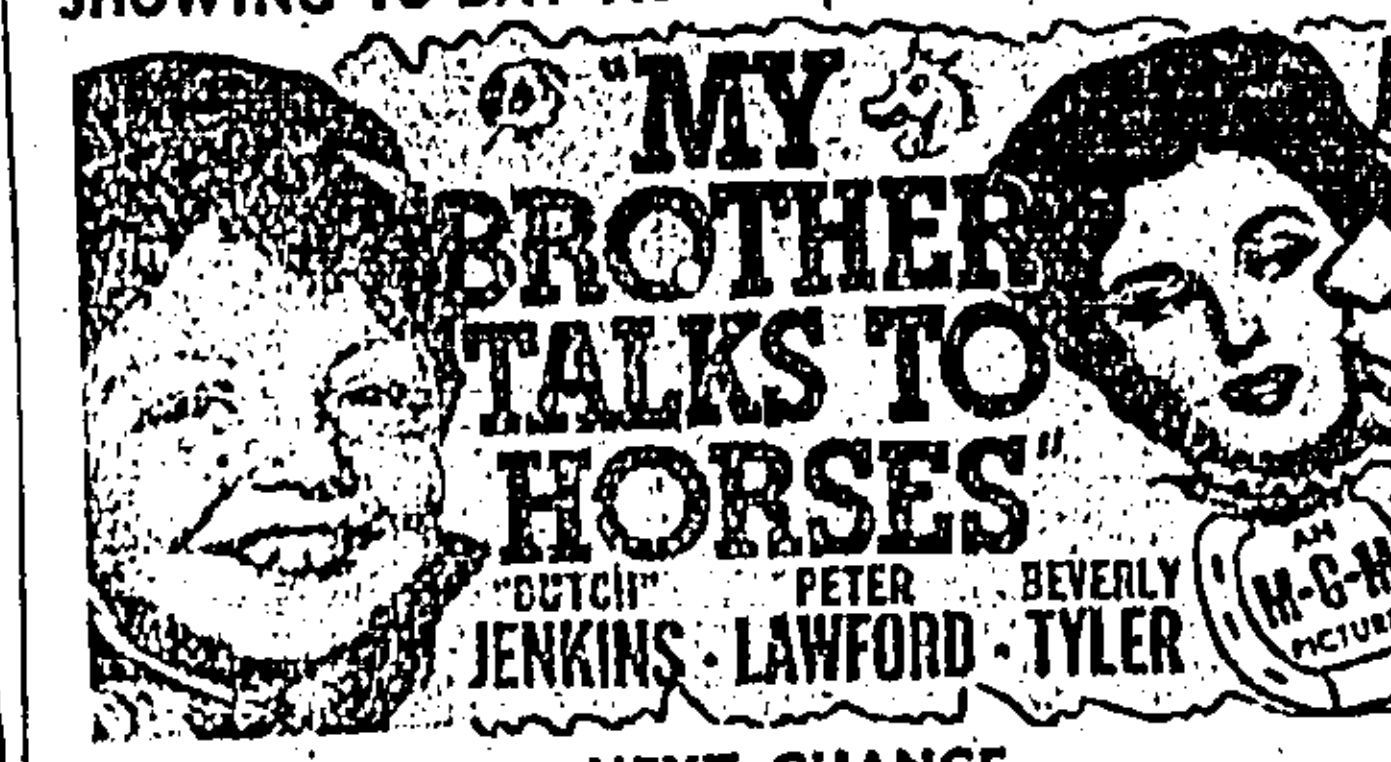


Starring
Johnny Weissmuller
Maureen O'Sullivan
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TALKS TO
HORSES
PETER JENKINS
BEVERLY TYLER
NEXT CHANGE
WARNER BROS.
April Showers
JACK CARSON ANN SUTHERN
ROSE HAN-SZAWAL JAMES T. KERN

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